Introduced by Assembly Member Goldberg

February 22, 2006

An act to amend Sections 21100, 22658, 22658.2, 22953, and 40000.15 of the Vehicle Code, relating to vehicles.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2210, as introduced, Goldberg. Tow trucks: regulating.

(1) Existing statutory law authorizes a city or county to adopt rules and regulations by ordinance or resolution regarding, among other things, licensing and regulating the operation of tow truck service or tow truck drivers whose principal place of business or employment is within the jurisdiction of that local authority, except as specified.

This bill would express certain legislative findings regarding the safety and welfare of the general public as being promoted in allowing local authorities to license and regulate tow truck service companies and their operators.

(2) Existing law requires a towing company to remove a vehicle parked on private property to the nearest public garage under specific circumstances if, among other things, the property owner or lessee's prior written authorization is obtained and imposes certain duties on the tow truck company and storage facilities and their operators. Under existing law, civil causes of action are established for violating these provisions and it is an infraction, under the Vehicle Code, for a person to violate, or fail to comply with the Vehicle Code or a local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code.

This bill would substantially recast these provisions by requiring, among other things, that the described written authorization from the property owner or the lessee contain certain specific information. The

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bill would also require the towing company to provide a photocopy of the written authorization to the vehicle owner or an agent of that owner, when that person claims the vehicle and prior to payment, would prohibit a towing company from removing or commencing the removal of a vehicle from certain private property unless the towing company has made a good faith inquiry to determine that the owner or the property owner's agent complied with certain statutory restrictions regarding the removal of a vehicle from certain private property. The bill would require a towing company to maintain certain records. The bill would make a violation of these provisions, a misdemeanor, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes, and subject to civil actions.

The bill would require, upon a vehicle owner's request, a towing company or its driver to immediately and unconditionally release a vehicle that is not yet removed from private property and in transit. The bill would make it a misdemeanor to violate this requirement and to knowingly charge a vehicle owner a towing, service, or charge that exceeds statutorily imposed rates, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes.

This bill would require a person operating or in charge of a storage facility to conspicuously display in that portion of the office where business is conducted with the public a notice advising that all valid bank credit cards and cash are acceptable means of payment.

The bill would make the failure to comply with these display requirements or to fail to accept valid credit card or cash payments a misdemeanor, thereby, imposing a state-mandated local program by creating new crimes.

The bill would express the intent of the Legislature regarding vehicle possession and promoting the safety of the general public, and would specify that the remedies provided in these provisions are not exclusive and are in addition to other remedies or procedures that may be provided in other provisions of law.

(3) Existing law prohibits an owner or person in lawful possession of private property that is held open to the public, or a discernible portion thereof, for parking of vehicles at no fee, from towing or removing, or causing the towing or removal, of a vehicle within one hour of the vehicle being parked, except as excluded.

This bill would exclude from this prohibition a vehicle that is parked in a manner that interferes with an entrance to, or exit from, the private property.

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This bill would also express legislative intent regarding promoting the safety of the general public, and would allow for a civil cause of action upon a violation of the above prohibition.

(4) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 21100 of the Vehicle Code is amended 2 to read:
- 3 21100. Local authorities may adopt rules and regulations by 4 ordinance or resolution regarding the following matters:
 - (a) Regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on the highways.
 - (b) Licensing and regulating the operation of vehicles for hire and drivers of passenger vehicles for hire.
 - (c) Regulating traffic by means of traffic officers.

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- (d) Regulating traffic by means of official traffic control devices meeting the requirements of Section 21400.
- (e) Regulating traffic by means of any person given temporary or permanent appointment for such duty by the local authority whenever official traffic control devices are disabled or otherwise inoperable, at the scenes of accidents or disasters, or at such locations as may require traffic direction for orderly traffic flow.
- No person shall, however, be appointed pursuant to this subdivision unless and until the local authority has submitted to
- 20 the commissioner or to the chief law enforcement officer
- 21 exercising jurisdiction in the enforcement of traffic laws within
- 22 the area in which such person is to perform such duty, for review,
- 23 a proposed program of instruction for the training of a person for
- 24 such duty, and unless and until the commissioner or such other
- 25 chief law enforcement officer approves the proposed program.
- 26 The commissioner or such other chief law enforcement officer

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shall approve such a proposed program if he reasonably determines that the program will provide sufficient training for persons assigned to perform the duty described in this subdivision.

- (f) Regulating traffic at the site of road or street construction or maintenance by persons authorized for such duty by the local authority.
- (g) (1) Licensing and regulating the operation of tow truck service or tow truck drivers whose principal place of business or employment is within the jurisdiction of the local authority, excepting the operation and operators of any auto dismantlers' tow vehicle licensed under Section 11505 or any tow truck operated by a repossessing agency licensed under Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 7500) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code and its registered employees. Nothing
- (2) The Legislature finds that the safety and welfare of the general public is promoted by permitting local authorities to regulate tow truck service companies and operators that are licensed and insured and properly trained in the safe operation of towing equipment, thereby ensuring against towing mistakes that may lead to violent confrontation, stranding motorists in dangerous situations, impeding the expedited vehicle recovery, and wasting state and local law enforcement's limited resources.
- (3) Nothing in this subdivision shall limit the authority of a city or city and county pursuant to Section 12111.
- (h) Operation of bicycles, and, as specified in Section 21114.5, electric carts by physically disabled persons, or persons 50 years of age or older, on the public sidewalks.
- (i) Providing for the appointment of nonstudent school crossing guards for the protection of persons who are crossing a street or highway in the vicinity of a school or while returning thereafter to a place of safety.
- (j) Regulating the methods of deposit of garbage and refuse in streets and highways for collection by the local authority or by any person authorized by the local authority.
 - (k) (1) Regulating cruising. The
- (2) The ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall regulate cruising, which shall be defined as is the repetitive driving of a motor vehicle past a traffic control point in traffic—which that is congested at or near the traffic

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control point, as determined by the ranking peace officer on duty within the affected area, within a specified time period and after the vehicle operator has been given an adequate written notice that further driving past the control point will be a violation of the ordinance or resolution. No

- (3) A person is *not* in violation of an ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to this subdivision unless—(1) that both of the following apply:
- (A) That person has been given the written notice on a previous driving trip past the control point and then again passes the control point in that same time interval—and (2) the.
- (*B*) The beginning and end of the portion of the street subject to cruising controls are clearly identified by signs that briefly and clearly state the appropriate provisions of this subdivision and the local ordinance or resolution on cruising.
- (*l*) Regulating or authorizing the removal by peace officers of vehicles unlawfully parked in a fire lane, as described in Section 22500.1, on private property.—Any A removal pursuant to this subdivision shall be consistent, to the extent possible, with the procedures for removal and storage set forth in Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 22650).
- SEC. 2. Section 22658 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 22658. (a) Except as provided in Section 22658.2, the owner or person in lawful possession of any private property, within one hour of notifying, by telephone or, if impractical, by the most expeditious means available, the local traffic law enforcement agency, may cause the removal of a vehicle parked on the property to the nearest public garage under any of the following circumstances:
- (1) There is displayed, in plain view at all entrances to the property, a sign not less than 17 by 22 inches in size, with lettering not less than one inch in height, prohibiting public parking and indicating that vehicles will be removed at the owner's expense, and containing the telephone number of the local traffic law enforcement agency. The sign may also indicate that a citation may also be issued for the violation.
- (2) The vehicle has been issued a notice of parking violation, and 96 hours have elapsed since the issuance of that notice.

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(3) The vehicle is on private property and lacks an engine, transmission, wheels, tires, doors, windshield, or any other major part or equipment necessary to operate safely on the highways, the owner or person in lawful possession of the private property has notified the local traffic law enforcement agency, and 24 hours have elapsed since that notification.

- (4) The lot or parcel upon which the vehicle is parked is improved with a single-family dwelling.
- (b) The person causing removal of the vehicle, if the person knows or is able to ascertain from the registration records of the Department of Motor Vehicles the name and address of the registered and legal owner of the vehicle, shall immediately give, or cause to be given, notice in writing to the registered and legal owner of the fact of the removal, the grounds for the removal, and indicate the place to which the vehicle has been removed. If the vehicle is stored in a public garage, a copy of the notice shall be given to the proprietor of the garage. The notice provided for in this section shall include the amount of mileage on the vehicle at the time of removal. If the person does not know and is not able to ascertain the name of the owner or for any other reason is unable to give the notice to the owner as provided in this section, the person causing removal of the vehicle shall comply with the requirements of subdivision (c) of Section 22853 relating to notice in the same manner as applicable to an officer removing a vehicle from private property.
- (c) This section does not limit or affect any right or remedy which that the owner or person in lawful possession of private property may have by virtue of other provisions of law authorizing the removal of a vehicle parked upon private property.
- (d) The owner of a vehicle removed from private property pursuant to subdivision (a) may recover for any damage to the vehicle resulting from any intentional or negligent act of any a person causing the removal of, or removing, the vehicle.
- (e) Any—An owner or person in lawful possession of—any private property, or an "association" pursuant to Section 22658.2, causing the removal of a vehicle parked on that property is liable for double the storage or towing charges whenever there has been a failure to comply with paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subdivision (a) or to state the grounds for the removal of the vehicle if

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requested by the legal or registered owner of the vehicle as required by subdivision (f).

- (f) Any—An owner or person in lawful possession of—any private property, or an "association" pursuant to Section 22658.2, causing the removal of a vehicle parked on that property shall state the grounds for the removal of the vehicle if requested by the legal or registered owner of that vehicle.—Any A towing company that removes a vehicle from private property—with the authorization of the property owner or the property owner's agent in compliance with subdivision (l) shall not be held responsible in any a situation relating to the validity of the removal.—Any A towing company that removes the vehicle under this section shall be responsible for the following: (1) any damage
- (1) Damage to the vehicle in the transit and subsequent storage of the vehicle. and (2) the
- (2) The removal of a vehicle other than the vehicle specified by the owner or other person in lawful possession of the private property.
- (g) Possession (1) Possession of—any a vehicle under this section shall be deemed to arise when a vehicle is removed from private property and is in transit.
- (2) Upon the request of the owner of the vehicle or that owner's agent, the towing company or its driver shall immediately and unconditionally release a vehicle that is not yet removed from the private property and in transit.
- (3) A person failing to comply with paragraph (2) is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (h) A towing company may impose a charge of not more than one-half of the regular towing charge for the towing of a vehicle at the request of the owner of private property or that owner's agent pursuant to this section if the owner of the vehicle or the owner's agent returns to the vehicle before it is removed from the private property. The regular towing charge may only be imposed after the vehicle has been removed from the property and is in transit.
- (i) (1) A charge for towing or storage, or both, of a vehicle under this section is excessive if the charge is greater than that which would have been charged for towing or storage, or both, made at the request of a law enforcement agency under an agreement between the law enforcement agency and a towing

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company and the law enforcement agency that exercises primary jurisdiction in the city-or county in which is located the private property from which the vehicle was, or was attempted to be, removed, or if the private property is not located within a city, then the law enforcement agency that exercises primary jurisdiction in the county in which the private property is located.

- (2) If a vehicle is released within 24 hours from the time the vehicle is brought into the storage facility, regardless of the calendar date, the storage charge shall be for only one day. Not more than one day's storage charge may be required for—any a vehicle released the same day that it is stored.
- (3) If a request to release a vehicle is made and the appropriate fees are tendered and documentation establishing that the person requesting release is entitled to possession of the vehicle, or is the owner's insurance representative, is presented within the initial 24 hours of storage, and the storage facility fails to comply with the request to release the vehicle or is not open for business during normal business hours, then only one day's storage charge may be required to be paid until after the first business day. A business day is any day in which the lienholder is open for business to the public for at least eight hours. If a request is made more than 24 hours after the vehicle is placed in storage, charges may be imposed on a full calendar day basis for each day, or part thereof, that the vehicle is in storage.
- (j) $\frac{\text{Any}(1)}{\text{A}}$ person who charges a vehicle owner a towing, service, or storage charge at an excessive rate, as described in subdivision (h) or (i), is *civilly* liable to the vehicle owner for four times the amount charged.
- (2) A person who knowingly charges a vehicle owner a towing, service, or storage charge at an excessive rate, as described in subdivision (h) or (i), is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (k) Persons(1) A person operating or in charge of—any a storage facility where vehicles are stored pursuant to this section shall accept a valid bank credit card or cash for payment of towing and storage by a registered owner or the owner's agent claiming the vehicle.—A

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(2) A person described in paragraph (1) shall conspicuously display, in that portion of the storage facility office where business is conducted with the public, a notice advising that all valid bank credit cards and cash are acceptable means of payment.

- (3) A person operating or in charge of—any a storage facility who refuses to accept a valid bank credit card—is or who fails to post the required notice under paragraph (2) is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (4) A person described in paragraph (1) is civilly liable to the registered owner of the vehicle or the person who tendered the fees for four times the amount of the towing and storage charges, but not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500). In addition
- (5) , persons A person operating or in charge of the storage facility shall have sufficient moneys on the premises of the primary storage facility during normal business hours to accommodate, and make change in, a reasonable monetary transaction. Credit
- (6) Credit charges for towing and storage services shall comply with Section 1748.1 of the Civil Code. Law enforcement agencies may include the costs of providing for payment by credit when making agreements with towing companies as described in subdivision (i).
- (l) (1) (A) A towing company shall not remove or commence the removal of a vehicle from private property without first obtaining written authorization from the property owner or lessee, or an employee or agent thereof, who shall be present at the time of removal. General
- (B) The written authorization under subparagraph (A) shall include all of the following:
- (i) The make, model, and license plate number of the removed vehicle.
- (ii) The name, signature, job title, address and working telephone number of the person, described in subparagraph (A), authorizing the removal of the vehicle.
 - (iii) The grounds for the removal of the vehicle.

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(iv) The time when the vehicle was first observed parked at the private property.

- (v) The time when the vehicle was removed from the private property.
- (C) When the vehicle owner or his or her agent claims the vehicle, the towing company prior to payment of any towing or storage charge shall provide a photocopy of the written authorization to the vehicle owner or the agent.
- (D) A towing company shall not remove or commence the removal of a vehicle from private property described in subdivision (a) of Section 22953 unless the towing company has made a good faith inquiry to determine that the owner or the property owner's agent complied with Section 22953.
- (E) General authorization to remove or commence removal of a vehicle at the towing company's discretion shall not be delegated to a towing company or its affiliates except in the case of a vehicle unlawfully parked within 15 feet of a fire hydrant or in a fire lane, or in a manner which interferes with-any an entrance to, or exit from, the private property.
- (2) If a towing company removes a vehicle without written authorization and that vehicle is unlawfully parked within 15 feet of a fire hydrant or in a fire lane, or in a manner-which that interferes with any an entrance to, or exit from, the private property, the towing company shall take, prior to the removal of that vehicle, a photograph of the vehicle—which that clearly indicates that parking violation. The Prior to accepting payment, the towing company shall keep one copy of the photograph taken pursuant to this paragraph, and shall present that photograph and provide a photocopy to the owner or an agent of the owner, when that person claims the vehicle.
- (3) Any towing company, or any affiliate of a towing company, which removes, or commences removal of, a vehicle from private property without first obtaining written authorization from the property owner or lessee, or an employee or agent thereof, who is present at the time of removal or commencement of the removal, except as permitted by paragraph (1), is liable to the owner of the vehicle for four times the amount of the towing and storage charges, in addition to any applicable eriminal penalty, for a violation of paragraph (1).

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(3) A towing company shall maintain a written authorization with the photographs, required pursuant to this section, for a period of three years and shall make them available for inspection and copying without a warrant to law enforcement, the Attorney General, district attorney, or city attorney.

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- (4) A person who violates this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (5) A person who violates this subdivision is civilly liable to the owner of the vehicle or his or her agent for four times the amount of the towing and storage charges.
- (m) (1) It is the intent of the Legislature in the adoption of subdivision (k) to assist vehicle owners or their agents by, among other things, allowing payment by credit cards for towing and storage services, thereby expediting the recovery of towed vehicles and concurrently promoting the safety and welfare of the public.
- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature in the adoption of subdivision (l) to further the safety of the general public by ensuring that a private property owner or lessee has provided his or her authorization for the removal of a vehicle from his or her property, thereby promoting the safety of those persons involved in ordering the removal of the vehicle as well as those persons removing, towing, and storing the vehicle.
- (3) It is the intent of the Legislature in the adoption of subdivision (g) to promote the safety of the general public by requiring towing companies to unconditionally release a vehicle that is not lawfully in their possession, thereby avoiding the likelihood of dangerous and violent confrontation and physical injury to vehicle owners and towing operators, the stranding of vehicle owners and their passengers at a dangerous time and location, and impeding expedited vehicle recovery, without wasting law enforcement's limited resources.
- (n) The remedies provided in this section are not exclusive and are in addition to other remedies or procedures that may be provided in other provisions of law.
- SEC. 3. Section 22658.2 of the Vehicle Code is amended to 40 read:

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22658.2. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), an "association", as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1351 of the Civil Code, of a common interest development, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1351 of the Civil Code, may cause the removal of a vehicle parked on that property to the nearest public garage if all of the following requirements are satisfied:

- (1) A sign not less than 17 by 22 inches in size with lettering not less than one inch in height appears at each entrance to the common interest development and contains both of the following:
- (A) A statement that public parking is prohibited and all vehicles not authorized to park on the common interest development will be removed at the owner's expense.
- (B) The telephone number of the local traffic law enforcement agency.

The sign may also indicate that a citation may be issued for the violation.

- (2) If the identity of the registered owner of the vehicle is known or readily ascertainable, the president of the association or his or her designee shall, within a reasonable time, notify the owner of the removal by first-class mail. If the identity of the owner of the vehicle is not known or ascertainable, the president of the association or his or her designee shall comply with subdivision (c) of Section 22853.
- (3) The president of the association or his or her designee, gives or causes to be given, notice of the removal to the local traffic law enforcement agency immediately after the vehicle has been removed. The notice shall include a description of the vehicle, the license plate number, and the address from where the vehicle was removed.
- (b) The association may cause the removal without notice of any vehicle parked in a marked fire lane, within 15 feet of a fire hydrant, in a parking space designated for disabled persons without proper authority, or in a manner—which that interferes with—any an entrance to, or exit from, the common interest development or—any a separate interest contained therein.
- (c) Notwithstanding Section 1708 of the Civil Code, the association is not liable for-any damages incurred by the vehicle owner because of the removal of a vehicle in compliance with this section or for-any damage to the vehicle caused by the

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1 removal. However, the owner of a vehicle removed pursuant to 2 this section may recover for any damage to the vehicle which 3 that results from any intentional or negligent act of the 4 association or any a person causing the removal of, or removing, 5 the vehicle.

- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subdivisions (f) to $\frac{k}{l}$, inclusive, of Section 22658 apply to the removal of vehicles pursuant to this section.
- SEC. 4. Section 22953 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 22953. (a) Every-An owner or person in lawful possession of any private property-which that is held open to the public, or a discernible portion thereof, for parking of vehicles at no fee, or an employee or agent thereof, shall not tow or remove, or cause the towing or removal, of-any a vehicle within one hour of the vehicle being parked.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a vehicle may be removed immediately after being illegally parked within 15 feet of a fire hydrant, in a fire lane, in a manner that interferes with an entrance to, or an exit from, the private property, or in a parking space or stall legally designated for disabled persons.
- (c) Subdivision (a) does not apply to property designated for parking at an apartment complex, or to property designated for parking at a hotel or motel where the parking stalls or spaces are clearly marked for a specific room.
- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature in the adoption of subdivision (a) to avoid causing the unnecessary stranding of motorists and placing them in dangerous situations, when traffic citations and other civil remedies are available, thereby promoting the safety of the general public.
- (e) A person who violates subdivision (a) is civilly liable to the owner of the vehicle or his or her agent for two times the amount of the towing and storage charges.
- SEC. 5. Section 40000.15 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 40000.15. A violation of any of the following provisions shall constitute a misdemeanor, and not an infraction:
- 38 Subdivision (g), (j), (k), or (l) of Section 22658, relating to 39 unlawfully towed or stored vehicles.
- 40 Sections 23103 and 23104, relating to reckless driving.

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- 1 Section 23109, relating to speed contests or exhibitions.
- 2 Subdivision (a) of Section 23110, relating to throwing at vehicles.
- 4 Section 23152, relating to driving under the influence.
- 5 Subdivision (b) of Section 23222, relating to possession of 6 marijuana.
- 7 Subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 23224, relating to persons
- 8 under 21 years of age knowingly driving, or being a passenger in,
- 9 a motor vehicle carrying any alcoholic beverage.
- 10 Section 23253, relating to officers on vehicular crossings.
- 11 Section 23332, relating to trespassing.
- Section 24002.5, relating to unlawful operation of a farm vehicle.
- 14 Section 24011.3, relating to vehicle bumper strength notices.
- 15 Section 27150.1, relating to sale of exhaust systems.
- 16 Section 27362, relating to child passenger seat restraints.
- 17 Section 28050, relating to true mileage driven.
- 18 Section 28050.5, relating to nonfunctional odometers.
- 19 Section 28051, relating to resetting odometers.
- 20 Section 28051.5, relating to devices to reset odometers.
- Subdivision (d) of Section 28150, relating to possessing four or more jamming devices.
- SEC. 6. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
- 24 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
- 25 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school
- 26 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or
- 27 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the
- 28 penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section
- 29 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a
- 30 crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the
- 31 California Constitution.